

This specimen is evidently an adult male. The suture between the premaxilla and maxilla has disappeared, though there is an indication that the premaxilla had articulated with about the anterior third of the outer border of the nasal. The basicranial synchondroses are obliterated. The muzzle is markedly more contracted than in *Otaria jubata*, and the anterior nares are more oblique in direction than in *Arctocephalus*. In its general form, however, the skull has many points of resemblance with *Arctocephalus*. The mastoids are irregular and very prominent. The tympanic bulla is roughened and a strong process projects vertically downwards from it, immediately external to the carotid canal; this canal opens into the anterior part of the foramen jugulare.

Palate is neither elongated nor truncated as in *Otaria*, but slightly emarginate and converging behind last molar; its posterior border is well in front of the slender hamular pterygoids, and about opposite the middle of the zygomatic arch; borders of palate scarcely elevated, so that its surface is almost flat, and its widest part is opposite the last post-canine. Posterior border of vomer is concealed by palate, but its superior or sphenoidal articulation is in part seen in the emarginate border of the palate; vomer not articulating with floor of nose until it reaches vomerine crest of maxilla. Infraorbital foramen opens into floor of orbit distinctly in front of posterior border of zygomatic root of maxilla. Postorbitals triangular, and recurved at the apex. Sagittal crest in the male very high and thin, reaching forwards to the postorbital processes.

The length-breadth index of this cranium, calculated on the interzygomatic width, is 57.5, and on the width behind the external meatus is 51.0.

Dentition—post-canines  $\frac{5-5}{5-5}$ , relatively large, closely approximated, the most posterior being below the zygomatic root of the maxilla and in line with or a little in front of its posterior border. Mandible with a quadrilateral subcondyloid process much longer than broad, and inflected inwards; angle marked by a slight tubercle; lower border of body neither inverted nor everted. Muzzle narrow. The *Phocarctos elongatus* of Dr. Gray is probably this species.

*Eumetopias hookeri* (Gray). The Auckland Island Hair-Seal.

*Arctocephalus Hookeri*, Gray, Zool. Voy. "Erebus" and "Terror," p. 4, pls. xiv., xv., 1844.

*Otaria Hookeri*, Peters, Monatsber. d. k. preuss. Akad. d. Wiss. Berlin, May 17, 1866, p. 269, 1867.

Mr. J. W. Clark has definitely established the presence of a large species of Eared Hair-Seal on the Auckland Islands,<sup>1</sup> and an examination of the crania has satisfied him that they correspond exactly with the skulls brought home by Sir J. C. Ross's Antarctic expedition, which Dr. Gray named *Arctocephalus hookeri*. The skull of this Seal is

<sup>1</sup> *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.*, November 18, 1873, with two characteristic figures of the skull, which is also figured in Dr. Gray's Zoology of the Voyage of the "Erebus" and "Terror," pl. xv.